

## THE HAND OF RUBE

SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN FELT AT

## A RAILROAD TRAIN HELD DOWN

While One Man Robs the Express Car, and Holds Both Passengers and Crew in Terror—The Story Told by the Principals.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 2.—[Special.]—The north-bound passenger train, No. 5, on the Mobile and Montgomery division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was boarded at Flomaton about 10:30 o'clock last night by a train robber, who held up the train on the trestle over the Escambia river, just north of Flomaton.

At the point of a pistol, he compelled Engineer Siser to go back and break in the door of the express car. After this was done, he commanded Express Messenger Johnston to lay down his pistol, open the express safe and deposit its contents in a sack which he furnished for the purpose of containing the plunder.

During all this time the robber kept up a fusillade with pistols, firing, it is estimated, at least fifteen shots.

The robber got away with the contents of the safe which, it is stated, did not amount to a great deal, though the sum stolen is unknown.

## THE AGENT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. W. M. Shoemaker, the agent of the Southern Express Company in this city, said to a *CONSTITUTION* reporter this morning: "We do not exactly know how much was contained in the safe robbed on No. 6 last night, but I am satisfied that the sum was not very large. The express company has long since discontinued sending any large quantity of money on night trains out of New Orleans or this city. We have an ample day train service to carry all such matter, and there is no use taking any risk of robbery. There is no way of arriving at the amount of the loss until the report is made from the New Orleans office, but I do not think the loss was very great. The company has already taken every step to effect the capture of the robber, and nothing will be left undone to secure him."

## TOLD BY THE CONDUCTOR.

Conductor John C. Elliot, who had charge of the train which was robbed, was seen this morning at his residence on Catoma street, and he made the following statement of the particulars of the robbery:

"The train No. 6 left Mobile at 7:30 o'clock last night on good time, and everything passed off as usual without any hitch whatever until we reached Flomaton. Here we found that the train from Pensacola, with which we were to make connection, was late, and as a consequence we were delayed twenty minutes. Finally everything was gotten ready, and just as we were preparing to pull out, my train porter saw some one run along side the cars, towards the front of the train, and just as we got in motion, he saw the figure climb on the engine. This was not considered strange, as it was not uncommon for a Pensacola engineer or fireman to board the engine to say something to the engineer or fireman, or perhaps to ride to the next station. If the man had jumped on any of the cars we would have supposed that it was a tramp, and we would have stopped the train to put him off. At any rate, the train did not pick up its speed as quickly as it should have done, and I knew that something was wrong, but just what it was was more than I could say. I thought, perhaps, that the airbrakes refused to work when the engineer let them off, and I stepped out on the platform to listen for the brake shoe dragging on the wheel, but could not hear it."

## THE FIRING BEGINS.

"About this time the train came to a stop, and I was the first to climb on, and stepped out to the platform to see what was the trouble. I could see that a portion of the train with the engine had crossed the trestle over Escambia river, while a portion was on the trestle and the balance on the lower side of the river. While I was leaning over looking forward, I saw a flash, followed instantly by the report of a pistol, then by a second report. My first impression was that some one was stealing a ride on the forward part of the train, and that they had attacked the engineer and fireman with their pistols."

"It did not take me long to think, but about the time I had reached the conclusion that it was a tramp, a voice in a tone of warning, rather than command, shouted to me, 'Take in your head,' and I went into the car. Then in an incredible short time after the train stopped a regular fusillade of shots began in the direction of the engine. It was flashed across my mind in an instant that the train had been attacked by robbers, who were at work in the express car. This impression prevailed also among the passengers, who made a break from the second-class car and smoker into the first-class car. The firing still continued, and I drew my pistol and called to the passengers for volunteers to go up to the front with me. But no one answered to my call, and I then proceeded to the express and baggage car. As I passed along, I could see the flashes of the shots out of the windows on either side, and the natural impression was the train was surrounded by robbers. I went on toward the second-class car, and the baggage car to the far side of the partition which forms the mail compartment. When I reached the door in this partition I saw the robber standing in the front door of the express car facing me, with two pistols in his hands, pointing in my direction. Between the robber and myself were Mr. Johnston and the engineer, Mr. Siser. At this time I think the messenger had already emptied his safe into the robber's sack."

## WARNED TO GET BACK.

"As my form appeared in the doorway the robber shouted out to me:

"You big fellow, get back there or I'll kill you."

"I got back. I could not use my pistol, as

the engineer and messenger were both in range between the robber and myself, and an interchange of shots meant the shooting of one or both of them by the robber or myself. My view of the robber was only momentary. He stood just inside the express car door, with his back towards an express car loaded with fresh fish, which was between him and the engine. He seemed to be a little above the medium in height. He had a red handkerchief tied across his nose, just below his eyes. The handkerchief fell down and covered the lower part of his face. He wore a soft hat, pulled well down over his eyes, and I could see but very little of his face. The lower portion of his body was concealed behind the express messenger's chest, on which was piled a number of boxes and packages. He appeared to be of slight build, and his cheek bones stood out prominently.

## THE ENGINEER'S EXPERIENCE.

The engineer, Mr. Siser, returned down the road this morning to meet Mr. Fisher, of the Southern Express Company, for the purpose of making a detailed statement of the affair to him. He informed me last night that, just after he pulled out of Flomaton, he and the fireman saw a man climbing over the tender with a coal pick in his hand. At the first glance they supposed he was an employee of the road, but when he drew near to them he had two revolvers drawn on the engineer. The robber then told Siser that he must do what he bid him, or that he would be killed. The robber then commanded Siser to stop the train—just as soon as the express car had crossed Escambia bridge. When the train came to a stand still, the robber handed Siser the coal pick and sent him and the fireman to the head, commanding Siser to break in the door of the express car. As soon as the men reached the ground, the fireman started off on a run down the embankment. The robber called to the fireman to stop, but he kept running and the first two shots were fired at the negro.

The engineer broke in the express door, and after disarming Mr. Johnston, he was forced to open the safe and deliver the valuables it contained. Then the robber made Siser hand him Johnston's pistol, which he made Johnston lay down as soon as he affected his entrance into the car. After he completed his robbery the robber marched Siser back to his engine and told him to pull out, and turning, he walked off into the woods.

## THE AMUSING SIDE.

The robbery of a train is a serious piece of business but in the instance last night it had an amusing side. All the passengers, except those in the sleepers, soon knew that the train had been held up, and it is said that all of them huddled together in the lower end of the first-class car as though for mutual protection. They began to make a hurried disposition of their valuables, one gentleman showing his gold watch and a handsome ring down into the stove, while a half dozen or more emptied their pockets of all their funds into their shoes, and for the next half hour after the train started those who disposed of their cash in this manner were engaged in digging nickles and dimes out of their shoes. One passenger, more frightened than the others, went back into the sleeper, where he was found stretched flat on the floor, dreading every minute the arrival of the desperado who held the train.

The robber did not enter any of the coaches and the through mail pouches, which were piled in the mail department between the baggage and express compartments of the car which was entered, were not disturbed.

## THE DOGS CALLED IN.

It has leaked out late tonight that the Southern Express Company officials have been shadowing the notorious robber and outlaw, Rube Burrows, in the vicinity of Flomaton, where the robbery occurred last night. They were only waiting for an opportunity to swoop down on their game, and get him, when Rube seems to have evaded their detectives, and got in his work in a bold, daring and unexpected manner. The officials seem to have no doubt of the robber, and are determined at all hazards now to bring him to justice.

Superintendent Agee, of the Memphis express division, accompanied by Agent Minor, passed through Montgomery tonight with four bloodhounds, belonging to the Louisville and Nashville road, going from Birmingham to Flomaton, the scene of the daring robbery, where they arrived at 11 o'clock tonight. It was their intention to put the dogs on the trail at once upon their arrival. Nothing has been heard from them since they left, and will not, perhaps, till tomorrow. The country around Flomaton is swampy, and it is feared the rain will make it difficult for the dogs to trail the fugitive, or the detectives and posse to follow them. Only \$224.75 in money and \$28,000 worth of valuable papers were taken. There was \$1,724.98 in a separate bag that the messenger had thrown to the side, accidentally, but luckily.

## Accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

HOT SPRINGS, Wash., September 2.—A terrible accident occurred last night four miles from Eagle Gorge, about sixty miles from Tacoma, on the Northern Pacific railway. Eastbound passenger train No. 2 was wrecked and the tender of a second engine, mail, express and baggage car, smoker, emigrant and two day coaches were thrown from the track. Sixteen persons were injured, two fatally. Ben Young, umpire of the Northwest league, and J. D. Keppeler, of Red Bluff, Cal., have both been killed.

## BRECKINRIDGE'S SEAT

IS NOW THE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS.

## BLOODY SHIRT SPEECHES FOR TODAY.

The Speedy Passage of the Tariff Bill Brings Up the Question of Adjournment—The Senators in a Hurry to Get Home.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—[Special.]—The Breckinridge election case, from Arkansas, was taken up in the house today and discussed at length. The speeches were not so fiery as expected. However, the pyrotechnics will probably be set off tomorrow when the little gory republican orators get the floor. Mr. Breckinridge will close the debate, in which he will reply to the committee's report, denouncing him, and declaring his seat vacant. He will also have a word to say in reply to the republican orators. He will probably get the floor tomorrow afternoon. A great speech is expected of him. Judge Crisp will also speak on the case tomorrow.

The vote will be taken on Thursday, and it is expected that the evidence shows he had a clear majority, even after giving the republicans all they claim in the Plumbville ballot box, which was stolen. This is the box Jno. M. Clayton was searching for when assassinated. The republicans realize clearly Mr. Breckinridge was fairly elected, but they believe by casting him they will make a gain in a material way to fight the northern congressional elections on in November, and Mr. Breckinridge will have to go. He will, however, only lose a few days of the session; for he will be re-elected in time to take his seat at the December session.

## TALKING OF ADJOURNMENT.

The tariff bill will be finally disposed of by the senate next Monday, and consequently everybody is talking of adjournment. Speaker Reed said today he counted on adjournment being had about October 8th. A majority of the senators of both parties see no reason why the session should continue until then, and are predicting adjournment about the 25th. It is certain that so soon as the tariff bill receives the president's signature nothing can keep congress in session.

## REED GOES HOME.

Speaker Reed left for his Maine home tonight to look after his re-election. The election in Maine comes off next Monday, and Reed is anxious about that seat. He has the chances are that if the methods are pursued in his district as usual, and his majority is very small, the next democratic house will have no hesitancy in giving him some of his own medicine by ousting him. This is the cause of Reed's great anxiety to make his majority exceptionally large.

## COLONEL LESTER'S RENOMINATION.

The news of Colonel Lester's renomination caused him to be showered with congratulations by his fellow members and friends here today. Colonel Lester has been one of the most successful congressmen Georgia has had in a long time, as has been demonstrated by the large appropriations he secured for the Georgia river and harbors.

## MR. EWART IN TOWN.

Mr. Ewart, of North Carolina, the republican congressman who had the nerve to vote against the force bill, returned from his North Carolina district today. He has recently been renominated and says his constituents are very good. He says the republicans of the entire state of North Carolina are opposed to the force bill.

## THE NEWS ABOUT VULGAR JOE.

Private advices from vulgar Joe Cannon's district, out in Illinois, are to the effect that his filthy speech of last week, and the disgraceful manner in which he delivered it, have been realized there, and republicans by thousands are announcing publicly that they can't get their votes in the next election. While they will not vote for Cannon, and as the two parties are almost evenly divided in the district, the chances are that democratic will represent it in the next congress.

## E. W. B.

## CLAYTON-BRECKINRIDGE CONTEST.

The Case Taken Up By the House, but Not Finished.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, called up and the house proceeded to the consideration of the Clayton-Breckinridge election case. Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, opened the debate, premising his argument on the case with a brief criticism of the minority report in such words as "disrespect, unfairness, neglect of duty, bad faith, suppression of testimony, and contrivance at every step." The minority report, signed by every democratic member of the committee reflected upon their colleagues of the majority. He would not dignify this assault by a reply to it, but he was unpleasantly surprised at it.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, said that the words the majority had read did not contain the views of the minority, as finally presented to the house. The gentleman was probably reading from a proof slip.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania—Whose views do they read?—The gentleman will excuse me. The views of the minority are before the house in print form, which every gentleman can see for himself. If there be some proof slip which some gentleman has obtained surreptitiously or otherwise from the printing office, that is another matter.

Mr. Cooper submitted whether when a paper of that kind had been filed and printed, when it had been given to the associated press and printed over the country it was not a sufficient amendment honorable afterwards to amend and expurgate it? Who was it that had drawn up the report? Whose brain had inspired and whose pen had indited it?

Mr. Berger spoke in support of the majority report, declaring the seat vacant.

The case went over until tomorrow, and Mr. Cannon took the floor in a statement relative to the appropriations made by this session of congress.

Mr. Sawyer, a member of the appropriations committee, reviewed the financial situation from a democratic standpoint.

The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Pick, of Iowa, as a member of the Raun investigation committee in place of Mr. Snyder, of Ohio, resigned.

The house then, at 5:45, adjourned.

## FAVORING RECIPROCITY.

With Canada and the South American Republics.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Senator Evans presented a resolution of the Buffalo merchants exchange favoring reciprocity not only with Canada, but also with the states that on the north. The house bill in relation to lotteries was reported from the postoffice committee, and placed on the calendar with notice that he would move to strike out all paragraphs relative to sugar bounties.

Mr. Hale offered the reciprocity amendment

of which he had given notice on the 19th of June, and addressed the senate upon it.

Mr. Gibson offered an amendment to the sugar schedule by adding the words "syrup of beet, sorghum or sugar cane," and made an argument against the sugar bounty proposition.

Mr. Sherman expressed his views on the subject of reciprocity, and made an argument in favor of trade arrangements were made with any country, they ought to be made with Canada.

Mr. Dolph argued against the "whole brood of reciprocity amendments" as dangerous to the protective system, a surrender of the out-works, a cravens in the wall that would sweep away the whole system.

The senate, at half past 5 o'clock, took a recess till 8 o'clock.

## THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE.

The Committee on Elective Franchise Makes Its Report.

JACKSON, Miss., September 2.—[Special.]—The long expected report of the committee on elective franchise was formally presented to the constitutional convention today, by Chairman Patti, and, at his request, its consideration was made a special order for Friday next.

The features of the report have already been given in these despatches. In order to secure unanimity, it was agreed by a vote of 17 to 11 not to make a report at present upon the woman suffrage question, but the matter will inevitably come up in the shape of a supplement report.

The question of submitting the constitution for ratification came up today on a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare an ordinance calling for an election by the people to ratify or reject the new constitution. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 44 to 31.

Senator George, thereupon, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the judicial committee to inquire into the constitutional power of the convention to adopt finally the constitution which may be framed by them, without submitting the same to the people for ratification.

The report of the penitentiary committee forever abolishing the convict leasing system was debated today at some length, but not discussed before adjournment. It will doubtless be adopted tomorrow by a significant majority.

The minority report of the committee on education was presented and will doubtless supplant the majority report. It differs from the latter in allowing poll tax and district school tax to be appropriated in the counties where the general fund is collected instead of going into the general state fund as recommended by the majority report.

The committee of the convention is favorable to the report of the two committees on elective franchise, and there is no probability that it will encounter serious opposition from the floor. The real right of the convention will take place after the adjournment, when a large number of delegates favoring a change from the appointive to the elective system.

The house of the state, backed by a strong force of delegates, will oppose any change, and a struggle is anticipated.

## THE VERMONT ELECTION.

A Heavy Loss in the Republican Vote—The Latest Return.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., September 2.—This state today voted for state officers, two representatives to congress and full list of state senators and representatives. One hundred towns in the state out of 241 gives age, republican, for governor, 17,321; brigadier general, 9,822; Allen, republican, 7,823; scattering, 13. The returns now show a republican net loss, as compared with the vote in 1888, of 7,764, a democratic gain of 100; all others gain eleven.

## THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

LITTLE ROCK, September 2.—Returns from two-thirds of the counties received tonight by the Gazette, maintain the large increase in democratic majorities over last year already mentioned. The increase is especially large in the northern counties, except Jefferson, where a decrease. The majority for Governor Eagle and the democratic state ticket will not fall below 30,000, and a still larger figure is claimed.

## New Hampshire Democracy.

CONCORD, N. H., September 2.—The democratic state convention met here today with 616 delegates present and J. P. Bartlett, of Manchester, in the chair. The first regular action was the adoption of a platform, which H. Amiden, of Penacook, was nominated for governor on the first ballot and the convention adjourned.

## The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Futures opened for cotton decline, closing steady at a decline of six points on near and three to five points on late months from Saturday's closing prices. Receipts at this port this day, 16,269 bales; last Tuesday, 17,076 bales; this date last season, 10,969 bales. There was more of a normal market today than there has been for some time. Manipulation was wholly confined to influences affecting the course of values. The fall sales of Steenstrand, of Liverpool, and Schaefer, of New Orleans, were announced, completing the week of the late bull party. The decline from Saturday was due to decidedly lower figures from Liverpool and continued free movement of the crop, but the lowest prices of the day were made in the first hour. The announcement of above mentioned fall sales brought a reaction, and a recovery, which caused a slight and partial recovery. Winter months were active and there was a large business in September. Cotton on spot was dull and weak.

## The Scaffolding Fall.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—The scaffolding in a building corner of Canal and Dauphin streets, gave way this afternoon, precipitating five men to the ground. Harvey A. Carpenter, was instantly killed; William Ray and Henry Albrecht, painters, fatally injured, while Leroy Dick, tool, and received injuries from which he will die. Also painters, were painfully injured.

## Suicide of a Singer Agent.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 2.—A Bradford special to the Times-Union says: "J. L. Cody, an agent for the Singer sewing machine, committed suicide here today by taking large num. Intemperate habits, fear of prosecution in the courts and domestic troubles, all combined to drive him to death."

## The Chicago Carpenters Strike.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The great strike of the journeymen carpenters, which opened this morning, is an unexpected event. It has surprised the headquarters of the journeymen nor bosses. It was known to what extent the order to quit work had been obeyed.

## The New President.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 2.—[Special.]—Transfers from Oxford tonight announce the election of Rev. Junius T. Harris, of Durham, as superintendent of the Oxford orphan asylum, to succeed Rev. Dr. B. F. Dick, who has recently resigned to become president of the Greensboro Female college.

## He Will Die From the Spleen.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 2.—[Special.]—William L. Jones, of Calhoun, Ga., twenty-six years old, fell from the third story window of the Cincinnati Investment Company building, and received injuries from which he will die. No explanation is given as to the cause of the accident.

## Death of a North Carolina Editor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 2.—[Special.]—Captain Thomas Clancy Evans, one of the most widely-known editors in the state, died at Raleigh this morning of a complication of disorders, principally malaria.

## A COTTON KING FAILS.

STEENSTRAND, OF LIVERPOOL, FALLS WITH THE PRICE.

## ONLY HIS OFFICE FURNITURE LEFT.

He Carried a Line of Over a Hundred Thousand Bales for Near Options—His Brokers Will Lose But Little.

NEW YORK, September 2.—It is stated in Wall street that Steenstrand, the Liverpool cotton merchant, who was also known as the cotton king, whose failure is announced today, is estimated to be worth \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, and carried a line of 100,000 to 125,000 bales of near options. It is considered a bad failure, and is due to recent heavy declines in spot and early delivery cotton.

## CAUSE OF HIS FAILURE.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—The brokers of Steenstrand, the noted cotton dealer, whose failure is announced, closed all his transactions yesterday, in accordance with a private arrangement which provided for his paying to them 60 cents on the dollar. The posting of Steenstrand was the cause of the heavy fall yesterday morning in the cotton market, but prices recovered after it became known that his transactions had been closed.

Brokers dealing with him have been particularly careful to have everything hedged so the crash did very little harm in the cotton market. A few young and inexperienced firms are the only sufferers.

## NOTHING LEFT BUT HIS FURNITURE.

A young Steenstrand possessed \$200,000. Half of this amount was obtained from the new salt union for an interest in the Cheshire salt works. It is asserted that he now has nothing but the furniture of his house. His failure is attributed to the fall in prices and collapse of the cotton corner. His losses during July are estimated at \$200,000.

## BOUND FOR AFRICA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 2.—[Special.]—The colored citizens of Chattanooga are making up a party of seventy-five of their race to emigrate to Liberia, about November 15th. Meetings in the interest of the movement have been held, and speeches made by Rev. E. B. Briggs, James P. Rose, Mr. Keith, John Cornelius, Pat Kelly, Mary Phillips and Amanda Rolling. Mr. Keith, chairman of the Hamilton County Colonization Society presided and John Crawford acted as secretary.

The arrangements are made that the Chattanooga emigrants shall pay their way as far as Savannah, Ga., where they will board vessels for their long trip across the Atlantic. Thomas Peck, agent of the colonization society, who resides in Washington, D. C., arrived in Chattanooga today and held another meeting tonight. They expect to secure at least 1,000 negroes for the African emigration expedition from this immediate vicinity.

## TIRED OF LIFE.

Because of the Death of His Wife and Children.

AMERICUS, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Tom Lassiter, a white carpenter, took six drachms of laudanum today with suicidal intent. Lassiter's wife and two children died two weeks ago, since which time he has been very despondent. Today he wrote a note telling his friends that he was tired of life, and afterwards took the deadly drug. Two hours elapsed before a physician could be summoned, and then it was too late to save him. Lassiter was about thirty-five years old and came here from Mitchell county.

## THE VICTIMS OF THE GIN.

MR. W. H. MULLINS THE FIRST OF THE SEASON TO BE KILLED.

UNION POINT, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Mr. W. H. Mullins, a prominent young farmer, a member of Shiloh Baptist church, and superintendent of the Sunday school at that church, was caught in his gin today, and so cut and mangled that he died in a short time. This is the saddest and most shocking death our neighborhood ever had to occur. He leaves a young wife almost crazed with grief, a father, mother and brothers and sisters all of whom are prostrated with sorrow.

## The Court in Session.

LA FAYETTE, Ala., September 2.—[Special.]—The circuit court for Chambers county met here yesterday. Hon. J. R. Dowdell, judge, presiding. Judge Chilton, General B. P. Harrison and Colonel W. J. Sanford, of Opelika, and Captain John A. Tervett, of Dadeville, are among the visiting attorneys.

## Hon. C. E. Hooker Renominated.

JACKSON, Miss., September 2.—[Special.]—Hon. C. E. Hooker was today nominated by the democrats of this, the seventh district, for congress.

## THE SPORTING WORLD.

Result of Baseball Games Yesterday—The Races.

At New York (League)—New York, 4; base hits, 0; errors, 1; Cleveland, 1; base hits, 4; errors, 1; Batteries—Rusie and Buckley; Vian and Zimmer. At Philadelphia (League)—Cincinnati, 12; base hits, 5; errors, 3; Philadelphia, 11; base hits, 15; errors, 5; Batteries—Foreman and Keenan; Mullins and Harrison; Gleason, Smith and Gray. At New York (Brotherhood)—Morning—New York, 5; base hits, 5; errors, 4; Buffalo, 3; base hits, 15; errors, 5; Buffalo, 12; base hits, 18; errors, 3; Batteries—Crane and Edwin; Stafford and Mack. Afternoon—New York, 11; base hits, 17; errors, 5; Buffalo, 12; base hits, 18; errors, 3; Batteries—Ewing, O'Day and Vaughn; Stafford and Halligan.

At Brooklyn (Brotherhood)—Eleven innings. Brooklyn, 5; base hits, 16; errors, 3; Chicago, 5; base hits, 7; errors, 4; Batteries—Sowers and Daily; Barton and Farrell. At Philadelphia (Brotherhood)—Philadelphia, 13; base hits, 18; errors, 6; Pittsburg, 8; base hits, 8; errors, 2; Batteries—Bullington and Criss; Tever and Hurley.

At Brooklyn (League)—Pittsburg, 4; base hits, 17; errors, 5; baschits, 4; errors, 2; Batteries—Day and Decker; Caruthers and Clark. At Boston (League)—First game ended before it began in dispute in regard to umpire. Both clubs claim a forfeit and the matter will be carried before the league directors for settlement. Second game—Boston, 4; base hits, 9; errors, 1; Chicago, 3; base hits, 10; errors, 3; Batteries—Getchell and Gossel; Hutchinson and Keithridge. At Boston (Brotherhood)—Boston, 18; base hits, 22; errors, 4; Cleveland, 9; base hits, 13; errors, 4; Batteries—Radburn, Murphy and Sweet; Gruber, Sudell and Brennan.

At Baltimore—Ten innings; darkness. Baltimore, 5; base hits, 6; errors, 5; Columbus, 6; base hits, 5; errors, 6; Batteries—German, Townsend and Knapp; Boyle, Chamberlain, Eastons and O'Connor. At Syracuse—Stars, 10; base hits, 12; errors, 2; Toledo, 5; base hits, 5; errors, 1; Batteries—Keen and Fitz; Cushman, Sage and Welch. At Rochester—Rochester, 7; base hits, 9; errors, 3; Louisville, 3; base hits, 1; errors, 2; Batteries—Miller and McKeeough; Bailey, Ryan and Bligh.

## Sheepshead Bay Races.

NEW YORK, September 2.—First race, sweepstakes for three-year-olds, \$1,000 added, six furlongs, Meriden won, Mike Watson second, Dublin third. Time, 1:12 1-5.

Second race, two-year-olds, \$1,000 added, six furlongs, Thorndale won, Stomer second, Prather third. Time, 1:12 1-5.

Third race, three-year-olds, sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, six furlongs, Clarendon won, Gerlie D second, Wrestler third. Time, 1:11 3-5.

Fourth race, three-year-olds, selling, sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, a mile and a furlong, Raymond won, Frank Ward second, Elvie third. Time, 1:27.

Fifth race, handicap sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, one and three-sixteenths, Montague won, Bannock second, Kenwood third. Time, 2:31 5-5.

Sixth race, three-year-olds, sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, mile on the turf, Bullion won, Kora second, Young Duke third. Time, 1:44.

## THE TRADES DISPLAY.

A Meeting of the Committee in Charge of the Project.

MACON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—The committee on arrangements of the trades display met at 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday, in the board of trade rooms, Roff Sims, in the chair.

Five hundred dollars was appropriated for advertising the display.

The chairman was authorized to appoint an advertising committee of three.

Three hundred dollars was appropriated for music.

Three persons will be appointed as a committee on music by the chair.

The name of the attraction will now be the Macon Trades Display and Carnival. Elaborate allegorical floats will be prepared for the carnival. Illuminations and fireworks will make the night brilliant.

As soon as the committee of arrangements have perfected the details for the trades' display they will devote all their energies to preparing the programme for the carnival.

It is intended to make the carnival something new and novel, grander than any spectacular presentation ever yet seen on the streets of Macon, and something the gorgeous brilliancy and beauty of which will attract people, not only in Georgia, but other southern states, to come to Macon, on Friday, October 24th.

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
The Daily (including Sunday).....\$10 00  
The Sunday (24 Pages).....\$10 00  
The Weekly (12 Pages).....\$10 00  
All Editions Sent Postpaid.  
Voluntary contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.  
Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

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INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION.  
Will be delivered to any address in the city at TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.  
Subscriptions on a year.  
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

## Good Signs of Prosperity.

The growth of Georgia is phenomenal, and so rapid is the development of the state's resources, and so many new enterprises are daily springing up in great and small towns, that it requires yearly many fairs and expositions to meet our industrial demands.

Atlanta sets the ball in motion, and Georgia is pictured annually in the Piedmont exposition, but great as this grouping of the state's resources has been and will be, there is yet room for other expositions, of both a national and local character. When the fair gates are closed in one city they are opened in another. Atlanta, Rome, Columbus, Macon, and many of the smaller towns, make annual display of Georgia's resources. One after another the cities throw wide their gates to the people, and Georgia is continually before the country as the best and most progressive state in the union.

The industrial record of a year in Georgia is something wonderful to contemplate—a constant inspiration to her people for broader and grander achievement. The state moves on from strength to strength, gathering new life and energy with each succeeding day; the cities stretch out and encroach upon the country; the villages loom up in the woodlands and blossom into cities, and a wave of industrial life is continually sweeping through the land.

This will be a year of expositions in Georgia, and nearly every county in the state will have its local fair, and in this last connection it is noticeable that there is a greater interest manifested now than ever before in the history of the state. Many counties are not represented in the great expositions, but now they will have expositions of their own, and great good to the counties and the state at large will result from them. There is no reason why every county in the state should not have a local fair, for every county is rich enough in resources. Let every year in Georgia be an exposition year, and it will give the state a world-wide advertisement.

## Our Grand Jurors.

The complaint is very general in the rural districts of Fulton county, that the people outside of Atlanta do not have a sufficient representation on our grand juries.

Citizens residing out in the country do not enjoy the police protection of a city. They rely largely upon the grand juries to take cognizance of violations of the law, and every county neighborhood feels safe when one of its residents is summoned as a grand juror.

As matters now stand, every grand jury is almost entirely composed of city men. Sometimes two or three men from the country are drawn, but the area outside of the city never has anything like an adequate representation.

This is the substance of the complaint. Undoubtedly, it sometimes leaves the rural districts at a disadvantage. Our grand juries would do their work more thoroughly if all parts of the county had a more equal representation, but our friends who have called attention to the matter would find it difficult to suggest a remedy. In fact, under our present system, there is no remedy.

## Another Negro Revolt.

We find in the Springfield Republican the following paragraph, which is of passing interest:

The North Carolina negroes in convention assembled have resolved that they are good republicans, the best there are in the state. The white men who have been elected to the party are politicians for revenue only; the negroes have done the voting and these white men have had the office. All this must be changed or these colored republicans in convention assembled want to know why. A committee is going to Washington to tell the president that a few colored office-holders are necessary to his political welfare. Incidentally the convention expressed its opinion upon several matters, before adjourning. The significance of the convention was in its revolt against the white bosses, and in its assertion that the negro could not be depended upon to support the party unless they received "recognition."

We think we can assure our contemporaries that there is no significance whatever in this alleged revolt of the North Carolina negroes. THE CONSTITUTION has chronicled a similar revolt in Georgia, which seemed to be much more promising and significant than the North Carolina affair. The Georgian revolt occurred several years ago, at that time the so-called republican party in this state was controlled, as it is now, absolutely by the white federal office-holders, with John E. Bryant thrown in for good measure.

The situation was very funny—just as it is now. Whenever an office was to be filled, an obliging white man stepped forward to take it, and it was understood that he occupied it on account of his wonderful influence over the black voters. Whenever delegates were to be elected to a national republican convention a great stir was made. The negro spittoon-toters and cleaners, who hung around the white office-holders, were given proxies from the various counties, and a number of negro loafers were drafted from the cities and the country towns. In this way, it was an easy matter to make up a republican convention. The members were never appointed or elected by the republican voters, but were selected at random by John E. Bryant.

After awhile, some of the more ambitious negroes grew tired of this sort of thing, and they organized a revolt. They went so far as to take such machinery as there was, out of the hands of the white republicans, and to elect negro delegates to the republican national convention. At this, the white republicans became so offended that they flocked off together and held a meeting in the court house in this city, and proceeded to organize a republican party to be composed exclusively of white men. They declared that there were at least forty thousand white voters in this state, who would

vote the republican ticket if they were not compelled to associate with negroes at the polls.

A very picturesque figure in those days was John E. Bryant, whose name is not wholly unknown to the Springfield Republican; and his feelings seemed to be very badly hurt by the action of the negroes in declaring against the white republicans. Bryant, though he was a very active republican, was not an office-holder to any great extent. He had the restlessness of a missionary, and his eagle eye was keen for the stray dollar. He was an editor and a reformer. A little later he hatched up a scheme for the reformation of southern democrats by means of education. He started a weekly paper on that line, and his plan was very successful so far as his own pocket was concerned. He went into New England, mostly in Rhode Island, and boned the old maids and the retired business men for money, and these simple-minded folks shelled out the money very liberally.

Whenever Bryant wanted a fresh supply he would issue another copy of his educational paper, and make another tour among the old maids and the retired business men of New England. The negro revolt was a very good thing for him, but he worried over it a good deal, and was very active in the effort to organize a white republican party. The negro movement, however, amounted to nothing. The blacks found that they couldn't get any showing without the aid of the white bosses, and the spittoon-toters returned to their allegiance as soon as they realized that fact. As it was in Georgia, so it will be in North Carolina. The mass of the negroes care nothing whatever about politics and the few individuals who do care are not shrewd enough to run a negro party, or any kind of a party for that matter.

## Southern Statistics.

The trade review of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, issued last Monday, makes a gratifying exhibit of southern progress for the past few years. A synopsis of the facts and figures collected by our contemporary will be of general interest.

Beginning with the assessments of property in the different states, a considerable increase is shown. The following table shows our growth since the last census:

Year.	1880.	1890.
Alabama.....	242,197,531	\$117,486,181
Arkansas.....	167,528,203	85,409,385
Florida.....	23,500,000	29,471,618
Georgia.....	380,188,214	235,600,539
Kentucky.....	392,005,029	319,027,875
Louisiana.....	226,292,288	158,587,405
Mississippi.....	155,281,659	106,508,700
North Carolina.....	156,109,562	116,109,562
South Carolina.....	115,420,016	127,057,086
Tennessee.....	226,385,236	217,768,538
Texas.....	729,175,567	304,510,163
Virginia.....	306,711,325	308,153,135
Total.....	\$3,685,868,283	\$2,164,792,736

The figures of the current assessment are not obtainable, but it is believed that they will show a large increase. The steady advance since 1870 will appear from the following:

Year.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Alabama.....	\$2,164,792,736	2,377,564,341	2,377,564,341
Arkansas.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Florida.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Georgia.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Kentucky.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Louisiana.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Mississippi.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
North Carolina.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
South Carolina.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Tennessee.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Texas.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Virginia.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Total.....	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000

A decrease in indebtedness, so far as state and county debts are concerned, is thus shown by the official figures of the present census:

1880.	Total Debt.	1890.
State, bonded.....	\$116,667,489.48	\$8,554,437.25
County, bonded.....	18,554,437.25	18,554,437.25
State debts.....	\$135,221,926.73	\$27,108,874.50
County debts.....	18,554,437.25	18,554,437.25
Municipal debts.....	70,144,341.02	70,144,341.02
Total.....	\$223,918,704.00	\$113,797,652.75

The increase in our cash and sinking funds has been worthy of note. In 1880 the southern states had \$18,148,470 of these funds, and \$25,334,501 in 1890. After making the proper deductions, it will be seen that the total state and county indebtedness of the south, less cash on hand, is

1880.	Total Debt.	1890.
State, bonded.....	\$116,667,489.48	\$8,554,437.25
County, bonded.....	18,554,437.25	18,554,437.25
State debts.....	\$135,221,926.73	\$27,108,874.50
County debts.....	18,554,437.25	18,554,437.25
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Total.....	\$223,918,704.00	\$113,797,652.75

The increase in the railroad mileage of twelve southern states during the past ten years has been from 17,808 to 38,892, or 115 per cent, with 2,324 more miles in process of construction, 4,168 under survey, and 4,475 projected.

Our cotton mills have grown from 142 to 230, with 2,005,800 spindles and 44,490 looms, against 542,148 and 11,698, respectively, in 1880.

The census bulletin in regard to the iron industry makes the following comparison:

Districts.	May 31, 1880.	June 30, 1890.
New England states.....	30,357	33,781
Central states.....	5,216,291	5,216,291
Southern states.....	350,436	1,780,009
Western states.....	866,328	2,022,321
Far western states.....	3,200	26,147
Total.....	3,781,021	9,579,779

It also makes the following exhibit, showing the development of this industry:

STATES.	Year ended May 31, 1890.	Year ended June 30, 1890.	Percentage increase in 1890.
Alabama.....	62,336	890,432	1,328.44
Arkansas.....	23,099	35,147	54.76
Florida.....	58,108	44,199	21.21
Georgia.....	59,664	30,246	5.77
Kentucky.....	220,173	407,197	85.23
Louisiana.....	1,400	8,350	639.29
Mississippi.....	17,006	302,447	1,780.00
North Carolina.....	108,254	108,254	0.00
South Carolina.....	350,436	1,780,009	402.30
Tennessee.....	350,436	1,780,009	402.30
Texas.....	350,436	1,780,009	402.30
Virginia.....	350,436	1,780,009	402.30
Western states.....	350,436	1,780,009	402.30
Far western states.....	350,436	1,780,009	402.30
Total.....	350,436	1,780,009	402.30

The cost of iron production per ton in the northern and southern states, and in Europe, makes the superiority of this section appear in these figures:

STATES.	Year ended May 31, 1890.	Year ended June 30, 1890.
Northern States.....	\$20 00	\$20 00
Three establishments, over.....	15 00 to \$18 75	15 00 to \$18 75
Nineteen establishments, from.....	12 00 to 14 38	12 00 to 14 38
Southern States.....	\$5 00 to 12 00	\$5 00 to 12 00
Five establishments, from.....	10 00 to 15 00	10 00 to 15 00
Five establishments, from.....	7 00 to 9 00	7 00 to 9 00
Great Britain.....	7 00 to 9 00	7 00 to 9 00
Eight establishments, from.....	7 00 to 9 00	7 00 to 9 00

Our sawmills and wood-working industries now turn out \$108,378,000 of products, against \$40,970,000 in 1880. A similar increase marks other manufactures. With our new factories our total production looks

up \$722,645,900, against \$315,924,704 in 1880.

In agriculture, despite all the burdens borne by the southern farmers, we are steadily progressing. We raised, last year, the largest cotton crop ever produced in the south, 7,281,200 bales, according to the best estimates, and our crops this year will probably bring into the south \$640,643,500, or 54 per cent more than we made ten years ago.

The table given below is a well-condensed recapitulation of southern progress for the past ten years:

1880.	1890.
Population.....	18,242,780
Assessed wealth.....	\$3,685,868,283
Actual wealth.....	\$2,164,792,736
Public debt, state, county and municipal.....	170,314,534
Value of manufactures.....	223,918,704
Cotton mills.....	230
Spindles.....	44,490
Pig iron, tons.....	1,780,009
Coal mined, tons.....	1,363,514
Mineral output, value.....	\$2,407,446
Lumber, value.....	\$6,379,062
Agricultural products.....	\$1,730,048
Value live stock.....	\$1,103,112
Total value of all products.....	\$1,007,508,500

For some reason the Times-Democrat does not include Maryland and West Virginia in this table. The addition of these two states would bring our population up to 23,020,054.

In a review of this character the present condition of our crops is one of the most important items. Several hundred reports throw considerable light upon the situation. In its general summary the Times-Democrat says:

In Alabama, Georgia and Florida the cotton crop threatens to be less than last year; in Mississippi and Texas it will be about the same; in Louisiana it will be much better. Taken altogether, it ought to be larger than the phenomenal crop we have just harvested, now reported at 7,281,200 bales.

Corn seems to be doing excellently in all the states except Arkansas, where it is reported in bad condition, and Tennessee where it is only fair. The yield will, in consequence, be much better than last year.

The sugar and rice crops will also be larger; tobacco about the same; the small crops generally better. The only agricultural product in which the outlook seems to have one uniformly bad year is fruit, the premature spring having laid havoc with it.

With booming crops and rising industries the outlook is bright. Our progress is phenomenal in everything, except in the matter of population. In spite of a stationary birth rate, a smaller death rate, and the immigration from the north and west, our increase of population is very small—smaller than in previous decades.

From time to time we have touched upon some of these matters, but our readers will doubtless be glad to have them grouped together, boiled down, and presented in a convenient shape for future reference. Altogether, this chapter in the history of the rising south is a bright and shining record of peace, plenty and prosperity.

DURING the recent row in the house, the republicans described each other with epithets that cannot be reproduced in print. We judge from the language employed, however, that they are all intimately acquainted.

RAUM, who was alleged to be in the employ of the whiskey ring, when he was the head of the internal revenue bureau, seems to be constitutionally crooked. He is evidently earnestly trying to put the principles of his party in practice.

THE four republican toughs, who disgraced themselves in the house the other day, will all be returned to Congress.

THE republicans "roared with laughter" when the bestial Cannon exhibited his filthiness from the language employed, however, that they are all intimately acquainted.

It is said that the republican miners in Pennsylvania will refuse to vote for Delamater. Nevertheless, they will be intimidated by their employers.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

MR. M. E. BRADTON says that fifty of her novels have been reprinted in America without the slightest pecuniary advantage to her. She is able to do this, because she is not content with the latest trash of a New York publisher, who has deliberately put her name to an inferior story written by some unknown person. It is bad enough for our publishers to pirate the work of English writers, but it is the climax of dishonesty to attempt to sell trash written by penny-liners under the names of reputable foreign authors.

MR. WOODBURY gives this report of Emerson's opinion of Daniel Webster: "He spoke as a deflator. Every drop of his blood was directed toward the downward. He knew the heroes of 1776 well enough; he did not know the heroes of his own day when he met them on the streets. He became to me the type of decay. To gain his ambition, he gave ease, pleasure, happiness, wealth, and then added honor and truth. He had a wonderful intellect, but of what importance was it when the rest of the man is gone? He was oblivious of consequences, and, consequently, oblivious of duty."

A DEWY SENESE in Calistoga, Cal., went to arrest a lady, the other day. She asked to be excused in a few moments without a rag of clothing on. "You can take me now," was all she said. The officer fled, and his blood ran cold when he entered the lady's room and gave her a beating, and his friends say that Mr. Dangerfield will overlook the matter on account of the intimacy of the families and the offender's well known habits. Others, however, say that the first time Dangerfield catches Blunt in Washington or in Virginia he will shoot him.

THE FAILURE of the southern peach crop is balanced by the failure of the New England apple crop.

THE BOSTON Young Men's Christian Association has made an arrangement to give the poor invalids in the city carriage rides on pleasant days.

A WESTERN EDITION laughs at the Mexicans for celebrating their defeat at Chermulco. That's all right. The Bostonians continue to celebrate their defeat at Bunker Hill.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM will publish a newspaper—an official organ containing his views.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

ZOLA.—Madame Zola refuses to read her husband's novels.

POWELL.—Mr. Powell declines to draw more than \$3,000 a year from the Knights of Labor.

O'REILLY.—John Boyle O'Reilly once said: "It is better to be Irish than to be right."

CRAWFORD.—E. Marion Crawford, the novelist, keeps himself in fine physical trim by fencing and indulging in other athletic exercises.

STANFORD.—Senator Stanford, according to some fortune tellers in California, may bequeath his fortune of \$400,000 to the state when he dies.

## SCRAPS FROM A BARBECUE.

You sometimes hear a man say that farming doesn't pay, and the statement is made to make an impression. It is usually made by a farmer, and it seems that a farmer ought to know. It goes into the newspapers and is bandied about from mouth to mouth, and finally is employed as a crutch to cripple the desire to leave the impression that they are in sympathy with the dear farmer. I remember that Mr. Stephens, during the last years of his life, when he was overtaken by the gloom that must inevitably grow out of long illness, stated that the farmers of Georgia were growing poorer every year.

It was a very taking statement. It seemed to be a very apt one. Nearly all the esteemed editors took it up and fondled it pretty much as a baby fondles a little kitten. It was a soft, fluffy and vague statement, and could be handled and rubbed with impunity. Bob Toombs laughed at it, but "not for publication," and THE CONSTITUTION took the liberty of doubting it. But the statement stuck. Like a ripe "cucumber" it stuck to everybody's coat-tail, and got tangled in everybody's hair, and it was a long time before even the farmers themselves could rid themselves of it.

But suppose some merchant or some politician, politically assisted by and say that commerce and trade and general merchandise don't pay. What would be thought of him? The man would be immortalized himself. He would be known, not only by his own generation, but by posterity, as the greatest goose the world has ever produced. And yet one statement would not be so much as the other. The statement that farming doesn't pay, he can only mean that farming doesn't pay him, and that is an end of the matter, so far as he is concerned. It doesn't pay him because he isn't a good farmer.

I am reminded of all this by some of the conversations I had with the younger generation of farmers at the Exposition. I met the other day, if I met there the sons of the men who used to be my comrades and companions. A sturdy lot of youngsters they are, full of life and fire, and flushed with the success they have already won.

"If I had a million dollars," said one, "I'd put the whole pile in this red clay."

"Yes," said another, "I know. 'I know of no business that will pay better dividends than a Georgia farm if it is managed right. No business on earth will pay it if it isn't followed up and looked after.'"

"Look at so-and-so," said the young man who had spoken first, calling a name that I have forgotten. "He started in with \$300 and he's doubled it up until now he is worth \$10,000, not counting his land."

There was not one word of despondency or doubt to be heard from these young men, nor from the older ones who were standing around. I did not have to ask them if they farmed according to the old rules. Everything about them showed that, as prudent business men, they had taken advantage of improved methods of planting, as well as improved methods of management. They moved about with an eager, alert and independent air; they came and went in prosperous-looking vehicles, drawn by fine stock; and in every way they gave evidence of a development that is not to be confined to statistics, nor measured by the schedules of the census.

Without doubt the alliance has done more than anything else to develop in the farmers a spirit of thoughtful independence. It is a development that seems to be very irritating to a great many people, probably because it is something new, or because the professional politicians are so sure of their ground that they are not as promising to the professional politicians as they are to the farmers.

It is true that the alliance has given them an adequate conception of their power and importance, but I have not observed that they are taking any very alarming advantage of their knowledge. On the other hand, the discussions and controversies of the alliance, the interchange of views, the growing belief in the power of organization for defensive purposes, have all conspired to enlarge the horizon of the farmers, and to give them clearer conceptions of their duties and responsibilities. The suggestion that the alliance should not go into politics is about as absurd a proposition as could be made. How can the alliance organization better the condition of the farmers in their relations to other business interests except by means of legislation? And how is legislation to be influenced unless the alliance men take an active and a concerted interest in politics? As a matter of fact, the farmers couldn't keep out of politics if they wanted to, and they would be very foolish if they had any such desire. The Putnam alliance is said to be non-political, but that means that the organization is not to be employed in getting other people's members in preference to other people. The farmers are compelled to take an interest in politics, or to give themselves over to stagnation.

One of the results of the organization will be seen this year in the Putnam county fair. The interest in the fair is spreading, and it reaches out into the adjoining counties—into Hancock, Greene, Gordon, Jasper, Jones and Baldwin—and it need surprise no one in the near future to see a combination of the farming and business interests of the seven counties that shall culminate in an exposition that will be of incalculable benefit to middle Georgia. If I think that the success of the Putnam county fair in October will convince the business men and farmers of that section that it will be of great benefit to all interests for the seven counties to combine their forces in an exposition that will attract attention all over the country, Putnam being the central county, with her forces already well organized and a successful fair in operation, would, of course, be the site of the Seven Counties Exposition.

You will perceive that I have given it a name. At first blush it seems to be an awkward name, but it is far from that. It is a name that will attract attention. It reaches the spot where curiosity lurks behind the bushes. In the finest type of the crowded columns of a newspaper, it will catch and hold the eye of the average reader, and he will never rest satisfied until he finds out something about the Seven Counties Exposition.

This is in the future, however. More interesting just at present is the Putnam county fair, which will hold its third annual show beginning on the 1st of October and lasting until the 4th. The fair has been a success from the first, and it will be more successful this year than ever, for the reason that every interest in Eatonton, as well as in Putnam county, is united to make it a success. The agricultural display will be larger and finer than ever, the sublimities having this matter in hand. The departments that are devoted to household products, and to the handicraft of the ladies will be full to overflowing, and there will

also be a magnificent display of dairy products. The horse and colt show will be finer than ever, and there will be some splendid racing. Horsemen in other parts of the county have discovered that the grounds of the Putnam County Fair Association is the best working track in Georgia, and they are taking advantage of that fact. The managers have arranged for other attractions and amusements that will add to the popular features of the exhibition, and it is safe to say that the coming fair will be the most successful one ever held in middle Georgia. That is saying good for anybody else.

In the Bermuda country.

## A TRIP THROUGH GEORGIA.



## THE WHITE SAILS OF GEORGIAN SHIPS

WHICH FLOAT THE OCEAN WAVE.

The Ocean Steamship Company's  
Great Work

IN BUILDING UP OUR TRADE.

The Greatest Monument to Mr.  
Wadley's Memory.

GENERAL ALEXANDER'S SUCCESS.

The Admirable Management of  
Gen. G. M. Sorrel.

ON BOARD THE KANSAS CITY, OFF HAT-  
TERAS, N. C.—[Special.]—"The ocean steam-  
ship fleet will stand as an endur-  
ing monument to the memory of Mr. Wadley,"  
said Mr. S. M. Inman, while speaking of the de-  
voted efforts of transportation during the last  
few years.

The Central railroad, running to the sea at  
Savannah, was at the mercy of uncertain  
craze, while at its inland terminus it was at the  
mercy of connecting railroads, whose managers  
could exact what tribute they pleased for mov-  
ing the freight entrusted to them by the Cen-  
tral. It required a master brain and a bold  
hand to execute the plan which suggested itself  
to President Wadley.

The Central had to rely on the  
business which it could draw to Savannah.  
There the great ocean gave competitive  
privileges denied elsewhere. On the high seas  
freight could not be hampered by the exactions  
of men who sought to control the property of  
other people.

It brought freedom from corporate greed as  
well as from popular interference.

The first step was to make the Central road  
one of the best equipped in the country, and  
by adding one branch road after another, until  
the territory of an empire poured its wealth  
into Savannah. To complete this plan, re-  
quired that not only should the products of a  
vast section be brought to Savannah, but that  
an ocean steamship line should gain dis-  
tribution there to the great trade cen-  
ters of the north Atlantic coast from Balti-  
more, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

And the result is that today Georgia has  
the most complete and heaviest ocean fleet  
of any state on the coast south of Baltimore.  
Her ocean steamers hail each other on the  
high seas with a frequency which must be  
gratifying to every Georgian, and steam as  
proudly into their wharves in New York and  
Boston as do the vessels of any European  
country. They are laden with the naval  
stores of southern Georgia, the orange crop  
of Florida, the cotton crop of South Caro-  
lina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and  
part of Louisiana; the iron of the Birming-  
ham region; the marble of north Georgia;  
the vegetables and wheat crops of Tennessee  
and a large section of the Mississippi valley  
up to Kansas City; the rice crop of Georgia  
and South Carolina; and miscellaneous products  
from all parts of the south. They return  
laden with the manufactures and goods pur-  
chased for consumption through the south,  
which are scattered abroad over the Central,  
East Tennessee and Plant systems of rail-  
road.

"Of late," said Captain Dean, of the Gate  
City, to me the other day, "we  
have been engaged not only  
in bringing south the manu-  
factures of the north, but the entire plants them-  
selves, so that in a few years we will add to  
our northern consignments goods which now  
arrive from the other way."

This is the twenty-fifth trip of the Kansas  
City, a vessel which is the culmination of the  
hopes of those interested in Savannah ship-  
ping. She is a steel vessel of 4,000 tons gross  
measurement. Having in view the growing  
trade in the shipment of fruits and vegetables,  
to the north, special attention is given to  
the scientific ventilation of the freight spaces,  
and in addition to the regular means the  
steel masts of the ship are so arranged  
as to create powerful currents of air from  
the upper between decks, where perish-  
able cargo is usually carried. The capacity of  
the vessel is the bulk of 6,000 bales of cotton.  
In planning accommodations for passengers no  
details have been omitted which would con-  
duce to luxurious ease and comfort. The ves-  
sel is ably officered, Captain Kompton being  
an experienced seaman, while the purser, Mr.  
Charles F. Pochon, is indefatigable in looking  
after the comfort of all on board, and making  
it an especial point to see that the ladies on  
board want for no attention required.

The Ocean Steamship Company originated  
in 1872 as the successor and link up the busi-  
ness of three separate lines which had previ-  
ously run between New York and Savannah,  
operating steamships of limited capacity. The  
business increasing rapidly, necessitating ships  
of larger tonnage and greater speed, contracts  
were successively made for the construction of  
first-class freight and passenger ships, which  
have been multiplied until the fleet now  
amounts to ten ships, viz., "Kansas  
City," of 4,000 tons; "City of Augusta,"  
"Tallahassee," "Chattahoochee," "Na-  
coccochee" and "City of Birmingham,"  
each 3,000 tons on the New  
York line; and "City of Macon," "City of Savan-  
nah," and "Gate City," each of 2,000 tons,  
on the Boston line, and the "DeSoto," on the  
Philadelphia line. Baltimore is also directly  
reached by a line of steamers operated by the  
Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Com-  
pany.

These great steamships, in close connection  
with the Central Railroad of Georgia and the  
Savannah, Florida and Western railway, have  
penetrated to Savannah's growth all Georgia  
and Florida and the fertile fields of Alabama,  
South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.  
Good railway connections carry their business  
still farther, to Memphis, Kansas City, and  
across the Missouri. The harbor is safe, with  
a good draught of water. With a sea-bur-  
nished fleet, the South Atlantic, giving  
twenty-five feet at mean high water; the river  
channel is as yet not equal to it, vessels of not  
more than twenty-one feet draft now working  
it. The project of the United States engineer  
is to deepen the channel to twenty-six feet by  
dredging and retaining walls, a result consid-  
ered easily practicable at comparatively small  
cost, thus making the channel the equal of the  
sea-bur in carrying the great sea-going steam-  
ers that will crowd the port.

The wharf facilities of the company are in  
keeping with the immense business which is  
pouring in. The frontage in Savannah is over  
four miles, while the terminal facilities in  
Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Bos-  
ton are equal to the best in these places. In  
New York the ocean steamship steamers are  
tied up side by side with the Cunard, White  
Star and other ocean lines.

A glance at the statistics of the port of Sav-  
annah will serve, better than anything else,  
to show the wonderful business  
done, and will establish Georgia's  
claim to maritime pre-eminence. The  
exports of cotton in 1872, amounting to  
458,435 bales, of the value of \$34,226,847, were

increased in 1880 to 820,830 bales, of the value  
of \$40,130,016. Receipts of cotton the present  
season will probably be 1,000,000 bales. The  
exports of naval stores in 1880 (the first year's  
business), amounting to 46,321 barrels spirits  
of turpentine and 231,243 barrels of rosin, of  
the value of \$1,249,883, were increased in 1889  
to 172,863 barrels of spirits and 610,302 barrels  
of rosin, of the value of \$4,353,065. The total  
values of exports moved by water transporta-  
tion alone have been increased from \$34,226,  
847 in 1872 to \$45,423,271 in 1889, and to a still  
larger figure in 1890. The value of importa-  
tions in the same year has grown from \$32,-  
849,066 in 1872 to \$55,062,710 in 1889. The annual  
value of the exports of timber and lumber  
within the past fifteen years has risen from  
less than \$500,000 to more than \$1,400,000;  
that of fruits and vegetables from less than  
\$500,000 to over \$2,500,000; that of pig  
iron from about \$25,000 to nearly  
\$1,500,000; while that of cotton  
seed oil, a manufacturing industry  
not yet three years old at that port, reached  
last year a value of \$850,000. The movement  
of commercial fertilizers by the great railway  
lines from Savannah will this year amount to  
215,000 tons. Of this amount more than 50,000  
tons have been manufactured in Savannah.  
The value of real estate and improvements  
has increased from a little over \$10,000,000 in  
1865 to \$20,000,000 in 1880, with corresponding  
increase in other values. Savannah is now  
the second cotton port of America, and the  
first naval stores port in the world. It is the  
largest port on the South Atlantic coast, and  
its annual commerce amounts to more than  
\$125,000,000.

The revolution in the management of the  
Central railroad system by which General E.  
Alexander was promoted to the presidency, was  
but a step in the march of progress which  
widened the field of the company, and which  
united many interests into one, all centered at  
Georgia's great port. General Alexander's  
previous record as a successful transportation  
executive, makes it unnecessary to  
add compliments, for when we  
know that the hand of the master  
is on the helm, what more can be said? There  
is one gentleman, however, whose modesty  
has kept him in the background, but whose  
long connection with and superb work for the  
building up of Georgia's commercial interests  
intitles him to recognition.

That man is General G. M. Sorrel.

He is the admiral of Georgia's fleet—a man  
of wonderfully quick perception, admirable  
judgment and infinite resources. His record as  
general manager of the Ocean Steamship  
Company is one which entitles him not only  
to the confidence of his company, but to the  
thanks of the state. It is owing to his  
constant care and watchfulness that Savannah  
occupies her proud position as the first cotton  
port on the Atlantic, and the second rank in  
business at large. General Sorrel was a brave  
confederate, who served his country well in  
time of war, and is equaling his military record  
in time of peace. He has his eye on every  
avenue which can bring trade into Georgia.  
While William M. Wadley's boldness of design  
gave origin to the Ocean Steamship Company,  
it took the steady hand of General Sorrel to  
lead the new venture through the  
breakers of experiment, and to launch it  
into the harbor of success.

To the reader of history it is no wonder  
that Georgia should be a great maritime state,  
though the average citizen is unaware of it.  
In 1819 the first steam vessel—the City of Sav-  
annah—that ever crossed the ocean, made  
the trip to Liverpool.

With the white sails of Georgia's merchant  
vessels always in sight, with Alexander and  
Sorrel and other competent men in charge,  
there is hope for the future which should  
bring gladness to every lover of his state.

P. J. MORAN.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON'S FUNERAL.

Laid to Rest in Oakland Cemetery Yester-  
day.

The funeral of Mr. James Johnson occurred  
at his residence on East Fair street yesterday.  
Mr. Johnson was born in the town of Kill-  
begs, Donegal county, Ireland, about thirty-  
nine years ago. When quite a youth he emi-  
grated to America with his father and mother,  
and the family settled in Pennsylvania for a  
few years and then came south.

They arrived in Macon, Ga., when the sub-  
ject of this sketch was not much more than  
a year old, and for quite awhile they kept the  
day house, now occupied by the Cassidy's in that  
city.

In 1877 they removed to this city and pur-  
chased the property on East Fair and Terry  
streets, where they erected a hand-  
some frame residence and a large brick store.

He prospered in business, and Mr. James  
Johnson was wedded to a charming Irish lassie  
from Donegal, and the world went very well  
with them.

In the meantime the oldest brother, Dennis  
Johnson, died, about nine years ago, and a few  
years afterward the father, James Johnson,  
Sr., passed away.

Young James did well and made money for  
a number of years. He was engaged in a  
number of enterprises, and up to a few months  
ago he was engaged in active business.

His death was a shock to his friends.  
The funeral exercises occurred  
yesterday at the Immaculate Conception  
church and were very largely attended.

Rev. J. P. Shadwell performing the  
ceremonies. The remains were laid to rest in  
Oakland.

Mr. Johnson leaves a wife and three chil-  
dren to mourn the loss of their father and  
friend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has a steadily in-  
creasing popularity, which can only be won by  
an article of real merit. Give it a trial.

A Young Mechanic's Death.

Monday night, about 11 o'clock, Mr. August  
Wolf died at his boarding place on Cooper  
street. He was a young mechanic employed  
at the East Tennessee shops, and was twenty-  
four years of age.

He had been ill for several weeks with  
typhoid fever. His remains will be shipped  
to Pennsylvania for burial.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—Largest sale in the  
World.

Many years of Neuralgia were suffered by S.  
B. Wingfield, Athens, Ga., before he used  
Bradrotine, which gave him speedy relief.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.  
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING  
SYRUP." A single trial of the syrup never  
yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome  
the prejudices of the mother. Twenty-five  
cents a bottle.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, gradually restores color; elegant tonic  
dressing; 50c. \$1.00. Druggists, \$1.50 size pre-  
pared by express for \$1.00. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

Mullet and Snappers daily. Emery's, 16 Peachtree  
3495 VILLERS STREET, NEW ORLEANS,  
October 22, 1889.

Win. Radam, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I wish the afflicted and suffering  
to know that I positively assert that for twenty-  
nine years I have constantly suffered in-  
tense agony with that terrible disease  
known as piles, and that I have been cured by  
your medicine. I have tried every available pre-  
scription, but to no curative end. I have taken  
one jug (which contained one gallon) of Mi-  
crobe Killer, and it has completely cured me.  
It now feels like a dream that I ever suffered  
with that disease. It also has cured me of an  
insupportable thirst, which I have had all my life.  
Go try it, all mankind, and do not let your pre-  
judice blind you against this world-re-  
nowned medicine. If I possessed the means I  
would give all the afflicted all and as many  
jugs as they need to bring about a cure. This  
testimonial ought to show the Microbe Killer's  
efficacy. I consider the Microbe Killer para-  
mount.

I remain, most respectfully,  
Mrs. E. D. Wesson.

For sale by W. F. Parkhurst, sole agent, 43  
South Broad street, near Alabama.

Howden Lithia is a pure, natural Lithia water.

## THE DIRECTORS MEET.

THE EXPOSITION MEN DISCUSS A  
TRADES DISPLAY.

The Matter Referred to a Committee—  
Other Matters Concerning the Great  
Exposition—It Is Booming.

The exposition directors were in session last  
night.

The chief business that came up for discus-  
sion was the feasibility of holding a great  
trades' display on the grounds on the night  
of merchants' day.

The sense of the meeting of directors seemed  
to be heartily in favor of the display, but after  
a lengthy discussion the matter was left in the  
hands of a committee appointed to confer with  
the merchants about it.

The plan is to have a gorgeous exhibit of  
merchandise, etc., representing every branch  
of trade, and to have the whole grounds fired  
brilliantly with fireworks and blazing lights.

The invitation committee are preparing to  
make a tour through the north and west to  
formally invite the list of distinguished per-  
sons chosen by the directors to come to  
Atlanta.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis  
will be invited to be present on Veterans' Day,  
and will meet the daughters of Robert E. Lee  
here on that day.

The committee will visit Mrs. Davis's  
home to deliver the invitation to  
herself and daughter, and it is not  
at all probable that they will not accept it  
as cordially as it is given and come to  
Atlanta.

Although but little business was transacted  
last night by the directors' meeting was an  
enthusiastic one and the discussions  
were warmed with much zeal and interest.

The directors are all aware of the fact that  
the great exposition is a thing which is  
putting in some good looks for it every day.

SPEAKING OF—

City improvements. Mr. Tom Morgan, the  
well known architect, had something inter-  
esting to say on the much discussed depot  
problem yesterday.

"I have found a city," he said, "where the  
railroad situation is exactly that of Atlanta.  
That is Springfield, Mass. I am  
just home from a several weeks' stay there,  
and I tell you the similarity between Spring-  
field and Atlanta is remarkable. I believe I  
could find my way around that city in total  
darkness, so much is it like Atlanta. The  
railroads split the town in two exactly as they  
do here in Atlanta; the main business street  
has just as little regard for the direction it  
takes as Whitehall.

The suburbs are much like ours; their principal  
hotel is situated with regard to the depot,  
just like the Kimball, and—"  
"Their depot?"

"Well, hardly. They have solved the depot  
problem in a way that Atlanta would do well  
to copy. The depot is a magnificent structure  
which is approached by a gentle decline, the  
entrance being on what is really the second  
floor. The tracks are carried up over the  
streets, these being arched over by magnificent  
stone arches. The railroads, of course, bore  
the expense of the raising of  
the tracks, and it seems to be a  
splendid arrangement. I was particularly  
struck with it for, as I say, Springfield's rail-  
roads are situated with regard to the city  
exactly like Atlanta's."

Mr. Morgan enjoyed a ride from Albany to  
New York over the New York Central during  
the strike.

"The hardest looking people I ever saw,"  
he said, "are those Pinkerton policemen. The  
tracks are lined with them going out of Al-  
bany, and going into New York, and I don't  
suppose there were ever harder looking men  
anywhere."

Speaking of the Pinkertons, some time ago  
I asked one of the leading employees of one of  
the railroads entering Atlanta, why it was that  
the railroad men showed a disposition to take  
an active hand in politics. He gave me several  
reasons, and then he said:

"Another is the Pinkertons. We want to se-  
cure legislation which will keep them out of  
Georgia."

The language he used about the Pinkertons  
wouldn't look well in print, but since the New  
York Central strike I have heard his views very frequently en-  
dorsed. A bill embodying those views will be  
introduced in the next legislature.

Mr. Lawrence Jones, of Louisville, spent a  
couple of weeks in Savannah recently, and  
while there told The Times of an interesting  
incident. He and Mr. Tom Cobb Jackson  
met not long ago in the Penderis club, Louis-  
ville, and were about to order dinner, when  
Colonel Henry Watterson, of the Courier-  
Journal, came in. The young men invited the  
famous editor to dine with them, and he joined  
them.

During the dinner, the conversation turned  
upon Henry Grady's death. Colonel Watterson  
suddenly ceased talking and was silent for  
fully ten minutes. His two companions tried  
to keep up the conversation at first, but not-  
icing that the colonel was deeply moved, they  
too became quiet. Finally, after what seemed  
to them to be a painfully long silence, the  
leader of the southern press began to speak of  
his late friend. For a quarter of an hour, he  
charmed his two fascinated listeners with an en-  
ergy upon Grady, more brilliant and touching than  
anything to be found among the studied and  
polished efforts of the dead journalist's words-  
and admirers. Colonel Watterson's throat  
swelled from heart, and he was most sublimely  
eloquent. When he finished there was an-  
other pause. The young men felt awed, and  
at first hesitated to speak. At length Mr.  
Jones asked Colonel Watterson who he  
thought would take Grady's place, and the  
colonel answered:

"A brilliant young lawyer, sir, who served  
with me in the last national convention, president of Georgia's last senate,  
undoubtedly the most able and promising man  
in the south today—Fleming D. Bignon, of  
Savannah."

Atlanta's annual fair—this patching up  
Peachtree with broken stone.

Your Uncle Billy Wilson talks right out  
in meeting when the republican bosses are under  
discussion.

"I see," he says in a letter to THE CONSTITU-  
TION, "my name mentioned among others in  
your paper of the 27th instant, as probable re-  
publican candidate for congress in the fifth  
congressional district. I would not accept the  
nomination if tendered me. The office-hold-  
ing syndicate or fraternity, composing the  
"bosses" of the so-called republican party or-  
ganization of Atlanta, will have to look else-  
where for some one to pull out the chestnuts."

DeSausure and Atkinson, the prominent  
young insurance men, have taken into partner-  
ship H. M. Melone, Jr., and John Cantey.

Sanders McDaniels, son of ex-Governor Mc-  
Daniels, of Monroe, was in Atlanta this week,  
young of his father, and was most sublimely  
eloquent. He is the rising young attorney of Geor-  
gia, and has already won golden opinions  
at the bar. He says Mon-  
roe is building railroads, and  
is growing in wealth and population every day  
to an extent truly wonderful.

So Haggins' beautiful mane was beaten, and  
by the little wonder, Tenny. Three wonders  
were on the list of entries  
for that race, but the Salvador led

Firenz, the beautiful, carry the honors of  
the Haggins stable. The story of the contest for  
the Labor Day stakes shows that he fought  
the fight gallantly, but Tenny was too much  
for her.

Mr. Haggins is justly proud of his splendid  
racers. He tells me he did not  
see a horse in the old country any better than  
ours. There is not an ounce of difference be-  
tween their champions and ours. With regard  
to myself, I did not go near a race-course, and  
the only horses I saw were those of Leopold de  
Rothschild, at whose house I was a guest."

Mr. Haggins complains that he has been un-  
able to see his horses run this year, his business  
engagements being such as to make it impos-  
sible. Think of a man owning a racer and  
Firenz and not being able to see them run!

Speaking of racing—the greatest interest is  
taken in all these races by the crowds who  
frequent the pool rooms, and during any great  
race or any close race the scenes there are an-  
timated. The tickers tell the story of such a  
race better than it would be told by a man at  
the race tracks. The positions of the  
horses at every quarter, and every eighth  
every change in the relative positions of the  
horses, the time at each quarter, and the re-  
sult of the race is known here in Atlanta  
almost as soon as it is known at the tracks.  
The Atlanta audiences are large ones, and all  
who attend get front seats in the grand stand.

Again, speaking of races, a friend writing  
from Washington writes: "I believe the  
alliance would do well to look to Allen  
Candler if it is searching for senatorial timber.  
He is a farmer, has done more for the farmer  
than any other man in Georgia, and would  
win with the alliance endorsement without  
doubt, for he could carry many votes outside  
of the alliance over anybody. The ninth  
would go solid for him."

But isn't Allen Candler out of politics?

COLONEL DALY'S MISFORTUNE.

One of Governor Gordon's Staff Officers  
Meets With a Sad Accident.

Colonel F. J. M. Daly, of Macon, a member  
of Governor Gordon's military staff, is laid up  
in the city of Quebec with a broken leg.

Colonel Daly with his wife was making a  
summer tour of Canada. In Quebec they in-  
gured several days, held by the beauty of the  
place, and taking daily rides out into the coun-  
try. It was while on one of these trips that  
Colonel Daly was thrown from his buggy, and  
his leg was broken. As the accident occurred  
several miles from a house, he suffered much  
before relief came to him.

Hon. Mr. Carberry, a well-known business  
man of Quebec, took the stranger to his own  
house, and with the charming hospitality  
characteristic of the eastern Canadians, in-  
sisted upon taking care of the American tour-  
ist. This was several weeks ago. It will be  
several weeks yet before Colonel Daly will be  
permitted to stand upon the broken member,  
as he is a very heavy man and another acci-  
dent is feared.

LITTLE LOCALS.

Mayor Glenn predicted yesterday that his  
successor as mayor would be Captain W. D.  
Ellis.

The best sales in Atlanta are those at the  
Alliance Exchange warehouse, on Forsyth  
street. They were made by the Standard  
Scale Company, of Rome—going to show that  
Georgia can manufacture some things as well  
as they are made anywhere.

Yeavlee Bros. are making wonderfully  
quick time on the Forsyth street lot next to  
the corner of Hunter, where the stable  
is to be built. Monday morning there  
was a ten-room frame building there,  
with brick foundations and brick  
cellar. Yesterday at noon there wasn't a sign  
of the house left, only a vacant lot, 63x230,  
and fifty or seventy-five men were at work like  
bees upon the excavation, and already consid-  
erable progress had been made.

Hon. W. L. Peak, president of the alliance  
exchange, was here yesterday on a business  
trip.

Mayor Glenn is being talked about for state  
senator from this district.

Mr. Fillmore Goodwyn, who has been with  
John Lagomorsino for several years, has made  
a change. Mr. Goodwyn is now with J. J.  
Falvey, on Broad street, where he will take  
pleasure in serving his friends.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga

For this week we offer six patterns finely decorated Toilet Sets at \$1.50 each. You can't buy them for \$2.50 anywhere else in the city.

KING HARDWARE CO., Cor. Peachtree and Wheat.

FETZER'S

12 Whitehall Street.

SCHOOL OPENS!

Mothers cannot afford to miss seeing our line of School Suits. In the line will be found a large assortment of our popular two pants Suits. We are the originators and the only ones handling these suits, and they are JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

FETZER'S

12 Whitehall Street.

## THE SOCIAL WORLD.

PERSONAL MENTION OF SOCIETY  
PEOPLE

Who Are Visiting and Who Have Visitors—  
Returning from the Summer Resorts  
After their Vacation.

Miss Pauline Arnold, one of Newman's most  
accomplished and popular young ladies, is in the  
city, the guest of Mrs. J. B. Redwine, on Jackson  
street.

Miss Hattie Cland, of Brunswick, is visiting her  
aunt, Mrs. C. T. Moran, on Larkin street.

Miss Mary Carrie Jefferson has gone to Knox-  
ville for a two months' visit to relatives.

Dr. Willis Westmoreland returned yesterday  
from New York and the north.

Miss Erskine Richmond and Miss Emma Lou  
Youngblood left yesterday for Athens to attend  
the Lucy Cobb Institute.

Miss Helen Reid, of Atlanta, has returned from  
Marietta, where she was visiting Miss Latimer.

Miss Annie Hunnewell is home from a trip to  
New York, Atlantic City and Summit, N. J.

Mrs. Hamilton Douglas has just returned home  
from Ocean View and Old Point Comfort, where  
she has been spending the summer.

Miss Nannie Stewart, of Macon, is visiting Miss  
Minnie C. Daniel, of Atlanta.

Mrs. E. P. Chamberlin, Miss Eva and Mr. Ed  
Chamberlin have returned from a long summer  
vacation, spent at Tallahassee, White Path, and New  
Holland.

Monday afternoon at Vining's Station Miss Eva  
Callaway was married to Mr. W. S. Dempsey. Mr.  
Dempsey is well known here, being a salesman  
with D. H. Dougherty & Co. Their future home  
will be here.

Mrs. S. J. Hanna left the city Saturday evening  
for Florence, Ala.

Mrs. Lewis H. Clarke has returned to the city,  
and is stopping at 124 Peachtree. Her many  
friends are gratified to see her again.

Miss Leona Awtrey, the charming little daugh-  
ter of Mr. Orlando Awtrey, of Acworth, is visit-  
ing at Rev. W. J. Scott's residence, Currier street.







## ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

## NO RETURN FOR COUNTY TAXATION MADE BY THE CENTRAL.

A New Fire Insurance Company Answered by the Attorney General in the Sleeping Car Case—Under One Head.

It is a sort of proverb that the methods of the Central railroad system did more than anything else to establish the state railroad commission, by showing the necessity for some such controlling power.

It is still true that the state officials—at least so they claim—have more trouble in dealing with the Central than with all the other roads in Georgia put together.

It is also true that one of the state officials has exhausted his stock of patience, and proposes to bring the big corporation to terms by summary measures.

That is Controller-General Wright.

The trouble is this:

This year, for the first time in the history of the state, the railroads are required to make returns for county taxation. It's a good deal of trouble, and the Central simply hasn't taken it.

They have regarded the warnings of the controller with supercilious indifference.

"Now," said the controller yesterday, "I am going to assess the Central myself. The law makes it my duty where returns of this sort are required, and none are made. I have no basis upon which to proceed, and I propose to be on the safe side, and be certain that the assessment is high enough. I think that the next time we call on the Central for a return, they will give it promptly."

Another very relevant and very important fact in this connection is that there is no appeal from the assessment of the controller.

He has no basis for his valuation and the great big railroad is practically at his mercy. They are very apt to pay liberally for the fun they have had.

A New Insurance Company.

The Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, through its general agent, Major Livingston Mims, filed their financial statement in the office of the controller general yesterday in compliance with the law for application for license to do business in the state. They deposited later \$25,000 in state and national bonds with the controller general, and are now ready to do business.

Answer in the Sleeping Car Case.

Attorney-General Anderson filed yesterday the answer of the controller general in the case of the Pullman Car Company against the state; a bill of injunction to prevent the collection of the tax for '89.

The case is one of considerable interest. It is styled on the docket of the circuit court, "The Pullman Car Company vs. W. A. Wright, controller-general of Georgia. The answer says:

That defendant did issue the tax execution referred to said bill, under and by virtue of the act of the legislature of the state of Georgia, passed as stated the said bill, and that said execution was, as he is informed, levied by the sheriff of the county of Fulton on property belonging to complainant. Said execution was issued and levied as aforesaid, because said complainant refused to pay the taxes required to be paid by said act, or to make the returns to said defendant in accordance with the requirements of said act.

In view of said refusal, said defendant, after complying with the duties which were imposed on him by the legislature, issued said execution as he felt in duty bound to do.

This defendant does not admit, but on information and belief, that the act of the legislature, December 28, 1888, was intended to make any unjust or illegal discriminations against any non-resident owner of sleeping cars running in this state.

The third paragraph of the seventh section of said act, except from its operation railroad companies only whose sleeping cars are taxed as therein provided, for the purpose of the tenth section of said act. Said complainant's sleeping cars not being taxable as property and not being subject to taxation as a part of its taxable property, were not classified as subjects of taxation with the sleeping cars of railroad companies chartered by the laws of this state, and which were taxed as a portion of the taxable property of each domestic corporation.

The sleeping cars of all non-resident owners, operated in this state, were and are classified as like and taxed alike.

Complainant does not pay any tax to said state, nor on the income of its cars, nor on the property or as representing its capital stock, and none as a corporation doing business in this state. Also, complainant states that the tenth section of its laws, contracts with the railroad corporations of said state to haul its cars and is entitled to enforce said contracts in the courts of said state.

This defendant states, on information and belief, that said complainant derives a large income from the contracts so made by complainant with the railroad corporations of said state.

It surely ought not to complain—this defendant certainly thinks and believes it should not, if the state seeks to tax it from other non-resident owners of sleeping cars operated in said state, some equivalent in the shape of a just and reasonable compensation for the benefits of it, and they thus derive from the legislation and the courts of the state.

Receiving the equal protection of its laws, it seems to defendant to be just that they should bear their proportion of the burdens incident to the administration of the state government.

Defendant reiterates the statement that complainant has made contracts with the Central Railroad and Talking Company of Georgia, and with other railroad corporations of said state, by which its sleeping cars are hauled over the lines of said railroads, and that complainant derives a large income from such transportation. Defendant also states, on information and belief, that the agents of said railroad corporations, and the state do and have for some time past, aided said complainant in its business in this state, by selling sleeping berths, the proceeds of which sales going to complainant and adding largely to its income.

Defendant claims, therefore, that the taxes assessed against said complainant are both just and legal, and prays that the application be made for the writ of injunction may be denied by this honorable court, and that defendant be secured in the payment of the reasonable costs in this behalf.

CLEOFOR ANDERSON, Attorney General of Georgia, Counsel for Defendant.

That Direct Trade Convention.

STANTON GEORGIA. EXCLUSIVE TRADE MEETING, ATLANTA, GA., September 2, 1890. In accordance with the resolution of the State Farmers' Alliance of Georgia, in convention assembled, in reference to a call of a convention to consider the subject of direct trade with Europe, hereby appoints the following persons delegates to said convention, which will assemble in this city on the 10th instant, viz:

W. J. Northern, of Hancock; R. W. Everett, of Polk; W. E. H. Seary, of Spalding; Rev. J. M. Rusk, of Thomas; John O. Wadwell, of Polk; S. D. Bradwell, of Liberty; Henry H. Newton, of W. H. Felton, of Macon; T. J. Lyon, of Bartow; Paul B. Trammell, of Whitfield; Thomas E. Winn, of Oconee; A. J. Mundy, of Hall; H. O. Martin, of Elbert; T. M. Merriweather, of Wilkes; W. A. Brumfield, of Morgan; Dr. T. J. Delarquette, of Putnam; M. V. Calvin, of Richmond; W. L. Peck, of Rockdale; C. T. Zachary, of Henry; M. W. Beck, of Butts; R. A. Nisbett, of Bibb; R. T. Nesbitt, of Cobb; W. R. Gorman, of Talbot; H. T. Mitchell, of Pike; C. L. Moses, of Coweta; W. O. Whidby, of DeKalb; S. Maxwell, of Talbot; J. L. Clupp, of DeKalb; P. C. Bacon, of Fulton; F. P. Ansley, of Fulton; Hoke Smith, of Fulton; Clark Howell, of Fulton; E. F. Chamberlin, of Fulton; G. B. Park, Jr., of Greene; J. E. Nunnally, of Walton; G. Murrell, of Clarke; Rev. J. G. Gibson, of Oglethorpe; Dr. J. H. Hall, of Warren; James C. Chittin, of Richmond; John T. Dennis, of Putnam; Wright Newton, of Jasper; E. H. Richardson, of Muscogee; C. H. Inman, of Glynn; M. C. Elser, of W. H. Harrison, W. A. Moore, C. W. Hunnicutt, R. L. Barry, of Wilkes; E. L. Baker, of Wilkes; J. C. Elsas, of Wilkes; E. A. Jackson, of Wilkes; F. P. Single, of Wilkes; Isaac G. Haas, D. G. Purse, C. M. Gilbert, G. J. Baldwin, W. W. Gordon, W. D. Brown Kaps, W. W. Chisolm, J. H. Ewell, J. J. McDonnell, G. W. Harrison, H. E. Haines, of Chatham; W. B. Burroughs, Junior, A. Butler, A. Branham, J. E. Darr, H. Dawoody, J. J. Spear,

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Announcement to the Ladies of Atlanta.

During the fall we offer the favorite first prize milk for 15 cents; it is sold usually for 20 cents.

We propose, though, to save you considerable money during these holiday months; if you will call on us we will verify our statements. We are happy to announce to our many patrons that we bought and closed the contract for our own pack, branded under our own label, the car load of fancy quality California 3-B Peaches, Peas, white Cherries, red Cherries, green and golden grapes, and everything fancy in California fruits. We bought them before the shortage was discovered, and are in a position to sell at very low prices. This is our initial announcement, and we hope you will remember when you are in the market. We are now receiving our first invoices of fall goods, such as cross-stitch, Mrs. W. H. Porter Chow-Chow, mixed and plain Pickles, new French Peas, Mushrooms, fancy Ev. Apples, Thurber's deep sea Codfish, new imported Sardines, and fancy white Orange county, N. Y. state cheese; this cheese is the production of the cheese of creameries, whose production is sold above par in the markets of the metropolis. We have just received 25 barrels fancy Staten Island Irish Potatoes, low prices by the barrel. We have also some white clover honey, strained, for pulmonary affections as well as the table quality, in nice square blocks. Our regular patent Flour is still the best pastry flour in Atlanta; we are competing as to whiteness, purity and price.

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## THERE IS NO TRUTH

## IN THE NEWSPAPER STORY THAT THE W. C. T. U.

And the Salvation Army Contemplate a Union—The National W. C. T. U. and Preparations for Its Coming to Atlanta.

There seems to be no truth whatever in the newspaper reports which speak of a union of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Salvation Army.

The denial came from both sides. In a letter written by Miss Frances E. Willard to Mrs. Silley, president of the Georgia Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the great leader says:

My dear Mrs. Silley:—Please state for me to the press, that the telegram sent out relative to a union between the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Salvation Army is about as correct as political news is wont to be when reporting us. No such union has ever been dreamed of by either society. It was simply suggested that a fraternal delegation be sent to the annual meeting, as is the custom of the Good Templars, Knights of Labor, etc., for the purpose of exchanging courtesies. Yours, for clear ideas, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

In a letter recently received by Miss Missouri Stokes from Miss Willard, occurs the following paragraph:

As to the Salvation Army: There is a great hue and cry to make out that we are worrying them. All that I did on being asked to speak in one of their great rallies, where I was present as a spectator, was to tell them that we would be glad to have them send lovely Mrs. Ballington Booth, an English gentleman's wife of the name, to Atlanta, to bring sympathetic greetings from an organization devoted to the same work, and that I would gladly attend their annual meeting and bring them a kindly greeting from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I know, to receive fraternal delegates from the Good Templars, etc., and this is on precisely the same basis. Any thought of an organic union would be as distasteful to the Salvation Army as it is to us. Each has its own genius and providential sphere.

was not was, no such says.

Mrs. Booth gives exactly the same version of her meeting with Miss Willard.

"I notice," she said, in a recent interview, "a paragraph to the effect that Miss Frances E. Willard and myself had a conference in which we decided to amalgamate the Salvation Army and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and that we were becoming one body. Allow me emphatically to deny this. It has sprung from a very natural occurrence. Miss Willard, for whose Christian character and public work we have the greatest esteem, spoke in one of our recent meetings in Chicago for the purpose of testifying to her appreciation and admiration of the Salvation Army's work. In the course of her address, she explained that the two movements were on the friendliest terms, and invited me to speak on Salvation Army work at the forthcoming meetings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Atlanta, Ga. The movements, however, are in no wise connected, nor is there any intention of joining them. But, naturally, the most friendly feeling exists between them, seeing that they both aim at the reclaiming of drunkards, and are both sworn enemies of drink and vice, which are such deadly enemies to Christianity, morality and social improvement in this great country."

The Executive Committee of Appeal.

The executive committee of the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union sends to THE CONSTITUTION the following appeal to the good people of Atlanta and Georgia:

From the 1st to the 10th of next November, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold in Atlanta its sixteenth annual conference of all good people, such as cross-stitch, Mrs. W. H. Porter Chow-Chow, mixed and plain Pickles, new French Peas, Mushrooms, fancy Ev. Apples, Thurber's deep sea Codfish, new imported Sardines, and fancy white Orange county, N. Y. state cheese; this cheese is the production of the cheese of creameries, whose production is sold above par in the markets of the metropolis. We have just received 25 barrels fancy Staten Island Irish Potatoes, low prices by the barrel. We have also some white clover honey, strained, for pulmonary affections as well as the table quality, in nice square blocks. Our regular patent Flour is still the best pastry flour in Atlanta; we are competing as to whiteness, purity and price.

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# FINANCE AND COMMERCE BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.  
ATLANTA, September 2, 1890.  
New York exchange buying at par and selling at 2 1/2 premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 2 1/2 100 years	102	103
New Georgia 3 1/2 40 years	102	103
New Georgia 4 1/2 20 years	102	103
Georgia 5 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 6 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 7 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 8 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 9 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 10 1/2 10 years	102	103
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Georgia 12 1/2 10 years	102	103
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Georgia 76 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 77 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 78 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 79 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 80 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 81 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 82 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 83 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 84 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 85 1/2 10 years	102	103
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Georgia 87 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 88 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 89 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 90 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 91 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 92 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 93 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 94 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 95 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 96 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 97 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 98 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 99 1/2 10 years	102	103
Georgia 100 1/2 10 years	102	103

## THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Now that the labor troubles are out of the way, and the money market again brought to a condition of positive ease, there is a growing disposition in Wall street to look upon the hopeful side of the situation. While there is not yet any marked disposition to operate on the long side to any extent, the market is more generally bullish than at any time since the spring boom was on, and stocks being all in strong hands are held more firmly. The market, therefore, displays a decidedly firm tone on the small volume of business. Today, there was something like a boom at the opening. Sales were made at material advances over Saturday's final figures, the gains generally extending to 1/4 per cent, while sugar refineries were up 1/2 per cent. The number of stocks traded in was larger than usual of late, and strength reached all portions of the list, although further gains, especially in the general list, were insignificant. London was moving in the advance, and some commission buying helped the early gains, but the demand was soon satisfied, and dullness becoming again the feature of the market. The action of the Board of Governors in announcing a reduction in rates after delay was ordered, led to the impression that insiders were working for lower prices, and that the stock would be easily marked down. It was, therefore, made an object of special pressure, and from 8 1/2 it was rattled off to 8 3/4. Sugar, also, yielded material in the forenoon, and the rest of the market sagged off in sympathy, though, in fact, few cases were more than the opening gains neutralized. The statement recently issued by the cotton oil officials met with some favor, and all classes of stock felt the stimulus of rising from 20 to 25 points on Saturday, and new stock to 22 from 19. The downward movement in the remainder of the list was not checked, however, and the close was dull and heavy, generally at fractional losses from opening figures. Sales of total aggregated 113,000 shares, unlisted 48,000.

Exchange dull but steady at 42 1/2 @ 43.

Money easy at 2 1/4, closing offered at 2 1/2.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin \$150,165,000; currency, \$253,523,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4 1/2 @ 4 1/4 104.

State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 5 to 10 N. Y. Central 102 1/2 @ 103 1/2

do. Class B 5 to 10 N. Y. Western Pacific 102 1/2 @ 103 1/2

Ca. 7 1/2 mortgage 101 1/2 @ 102 1/2

N. & C. 6 1/2 do. preferred 82 1/2 @ 83 1/2

do. 4 1/2 do. 80 1/2 @ 81 1/2

do. 3 1/2 do. 78 1/2 @ 79 1/2

do. 2 1/2 do. 76 1/2 @ 77 1/2

do. 1 1/2 do. 74 1/2 @ 75 1/2

do. 1/2 do. 72 1/2 @ 73 1/2

do. 1/4 do. 70 1/2 @ 71 1/2

do. 1/8 do. 68 1/2 @ 69 1/2

do. 1/16 do. 66 1/2 @ 67 1/2

do. 1/32 do. 64 1/2 @ 65 1/2

do. 1/64 do. 62 1/2 @ 63 1/2

do. 1/128 do. 60 1/2 @ 61 1/2

do. 1/256 do. 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2

do. 1/512 do. 56 1/2 @ 57 1/2

do. 1/1024 do. 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2

do. 1/2048 do. 52 1/2 @ 53 1/2

do. 1/4096 do. 50 1/2 @ 51 1/2

do. 1/8192 do. 48 1/2 @ 49 1/2

do. 1/16384 do. 46 1/2 @ 47 1/2

do. 1/32768 do. 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2

do. 1/65536 do. 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2

do. 1/131072 do. 40 1/2 @ 41 1/2

do. 1/262144 do. 38 1/2 @ 39 1/2

do. 1/524288 do. 36 1/2 @ 37 1/2

do. 1/1048576 do. 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2

do. 1/2097152 do. 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2

do. 1/4194304 do. 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2

do. 1/8388608 do. 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2

do. 1/16777216 do. 26 1/2 @ 27 1/2

do. 1/33554432 do. 24 1/2 @ 25 1/2

do. 1/67108864 do. 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2

do. 1/134217728 do. 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2

do. 1/268435456 do. 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

do. 1/536870912 do. 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2

do. 1/1073741824 do. 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

do. 1/2147483648 do. 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

do. 1/4294967296 do. 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

do. 1/8589934592 do. 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

do. 1/17179869184 do. 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

do. 1/34359738368 do. 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

do. 1/68719476736 do. 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2

do. 1/137438953472 do. 1/2 @ 2 1/2

do. 1/274877906944 do. 1/4 @ 1 1/2

do. 1/549755813888 do. 1/8 @ 1 1/4

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